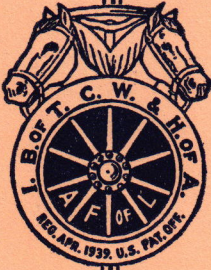


JANUARY, 1945

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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We do not accept advertising



Another Bloody Year Ahead

WE ARE entering our fourth year of war. There will probably be a fifth, and possibly a sixth. Victory is in sight, but at the end of a long and bloody road, strewn with the bodies of American boys. It is the price we must pay for victory and peace.

Twenty-six years ago we refused to pay the price of victory. We thought it was too high. We anesthetized ourselves with an armistice. We thought that was just as good. And it was cheaper.

Today we are paying for our bargain. And if we try to settle for another bargain this time, another generation will pay the bill again, with compound interest.

There can be no peace or security in the world while aggressors plot new conquests. We must disarm them. There is only one way to disarm them and that is with superior force. Once disarmed, they must be kept disarmed, also by force.

Who is going to do that?

Well, we are, for one; if we value our own peace and have learned the lessons of two great wars launched by the Germans to conquer the world.

That means our sword must rest loosely in its scabbard.

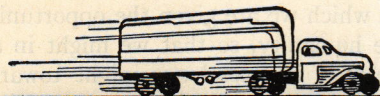
Our sword is our military organization—our army, navy and air force. It must be maintained at adequate strength for instant use anywhere that danger threatens.

Behind that military organization we must have sufficient trained reserves to meet any threat of attack. If we have another war, we may not have allies to hold the line for us as they did this time and last time.

ONLY UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE WILL PROVIDE THE STRENGTH WE NEED. THE TIME TO FACE THIS FACT IS NOW, WHILE THE LESSONS OF OUR PAST UNPREPAREDNESS ARE FRESH IN OUR MINDS. IF WE POSTPONE IT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR, WE ARE MERELY REACHING FOR THE NEEDLE AGAIN.

IF EVENTS AFTER THE WAR PROVE THAT WE DO NOT NEED CONSCRIPTION, IT CAN BE REPEALED. BUT LET'S BE SURE WE HAVE IT, JUST IN CASE.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLII

JANUARY, 1945

No. 2

A Message to the Membership

General President Gives New Year Greetings

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

Office of Publication
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ONCE again I wish our members and their families a happy, prosperous and contented New Year during the twelve months of 1945.

The world today is stricken with the disease of unrest, discontent, hatred, murder, debauchery, and every known evil passion to which the human race is subject. The work of centuries of the teachings of the church, of the principles embodied in the Ten Commandments, seems to have been destroyed by the men, or monsters, who got control of certain countries of Europe and the islands of Japan within the last 20 years.

Suffering indescribable prevails throughout the greater part of the world; mothers losing their sons, wives losing their husbands, and, perhaps worse than anything else, there is bred into the present generation a hatred of man for man.

All the savagery of cannibalism which we read about in days that are past fades into insignificance when the conditions obtaining today, under the awful cloak of war, are taken into consideration.

Innocent millions, women and children and older men, are now starving in China, and are also ravished and butchered. Those who have been put to death have been relieved of their pain, but those who live under present conditions are enduring hard-

ships, mentally and physically, beyond the power of the pen to describe.

The same is true in Poland, and we could go on from there to many of the other countries that have been held in the claws of the monsters of Germany and Japan in recent years.

In our own country we have sadness prevailing where some loved one has made the supreme sacrifice; and we will endure more of this during the coming year, the all-eventful year of 1945. Therefore we must prepare ourselves for sufferings, setbacks and privations greater than we have yet endured.

But we must bear this in mind: that no matter how much we suffer in this country because our appetites must be curtailed or because we have dissatisfaction with our working conditions or because we may suffer betrayal by friends or by men whom we helped to elect to office, nevertheless it should be firmly embedded in our minds that our sufferings are small and trivial compared to the sufferings of other people.

And if we have faith in God we should give some thought to the fact that perhaps in His divine wisdom He has ordained that men and women must suffer in order to purify mankind in this world which had become almost demoralized and ruined as a result of drunkenness, debauchery, abusive power leading almost to licentiousness, and corruption.

You know if the mulcting millionaire class were allowed to go on unchecked forever, they would eventually have control of all the wealth of the world. It is true it needs brains and courage to place a business in the millionaire class, but to be in that class at the expense of other multitudes who suffer and starve and die with preventable disease is a crime against modern civilization.

Therefore we have taxes, and those taxes must be increased sufficiently to destroy poverty which always comes as the punishment of war and which will certainly come at the ending of this war, notwithstanding the promises made by all political leaders.

There is this in the balance sheet of life in this age and in this country, for which we should rejoice: we should be happy in the fact that we are allowed to live in this age, in which we are given the opportunity to save humanity, so that we might in an infinitesimal way lend our might towards cleaning up the wrongdoing or the dirty mess with which the world is now confronted.

Of course it hurts and it stings, and we go to bed at night carrying that depressing thought of having lost someone we cherished, but after all there is the glory of knowing that he did not die in vain.

And when we look at one who has returned without one of his limbs, as I have seen them, the best side of our nature is aroused and in silence we offer a prayer of thankfulness to God that he has spared us and that he will give sufficient strength to this loved one, crippled, to carry his load.

This war, we hope and trust, will be the end of war for many generations. It depends upon us keeping our heads, our feet on the ground, watching our statesmen, taking a special interest in their actions, and reminding them that we will not forget when they betray us by their middle-of-the-road votes in the Congress or in the state legislatures.

Again, we should pay strict attention to our unions, support our officers when elected, and within the law do everything we can, without being boisterous, threatening or disrespectful, to build up and maintain the unions upon the principles on which they were created, because you can put this down in your little book that an attempt will be made to weaken or destroy our unions, and when our unions weaken or go down through legislation or through unemployment, you will be out in the cold and have no protection, and political protection will be missing.

Having witnessed many economic struggles, having seen the unions go up from the bottom to a place of influence, I still have faith that sensible men, under intelligent leadership, will maintain the unions even though certain setbacks may prevail.

Rejoice then, on this New Year, that you are privileged to participate in this great struggle for the existence of civilization; and if you are called upon to make a sacrifice, do so with graciousness and accept it as part of your duty to live in behalf of your country and in behalf of the generations who will follow us.

Get out of your nature the distasteful habit of finding fault with everything. Try and say an encouraging word to those with whom you come in contact, but especially to those who have been called upon to make a greater sacrifice than yours and who perhaps are not as well off in life as you are. Sympathy and charity are the foundations of a real man and are the virtues that cause smiles in heaven.

Don't tell me that you are abused by your employers and that you should do this and that and the other thing because you know you are not getting a square deal.

I know that in a few instances employers take advantage of the war, but I know also that 95 per cent of the employers are decent, honorable, patriotic citizens, and that they, too, have their troubles; and let me again remind you that the days will come before many years have passed when you and your employer will be happy to enjoy the conditions that you are now working under, even

with the inconveniences and grievances now prevailing.

Don't get it into your heads that because you have a strong union you cannot be weakened. The stronger you are the more you should respect that strength and preserve it and not abuse it, and the more you should sympathize with and try to understand the other side of the question.

All of us, including the writer, can make life more enjoyable for ourselves and others with whom we are associated, if we will only make the effort. Some of our sufferings are imaginary; others are real; but the test of a real man is to bear his cross with patience and humility, with courage and strength. Such a man is respected while the cringing, weeping, always-complaining kind are despised by their fellowmen and shunned by nearly all. Crepe-hangers are disgusting.

Therefore, go out during the coming year and make up your mind to do your job no matter how humbly in life you are placed. Don't forget the old saying, "he also serves who only stands and waits."

In closing, let me again wish you and your families a happy, prosperous, contented New Year, and may the strength and courage of a real American bless your every effort, to the end that you also may serve in your humble capacity in life, in the place where God has placed you to serve.

More Oriental Immigration is Proposed

A BILL is now before Congress to encourage immigration of natives of India into the United States with the right to acquire American citizenship.

This bill should not pass. Neither should any other bill in any way relaxing the immigration restrictions. We will have enough trouble providing jobs for Americans after the war without inviting competition from foreigners.

Above all, we do not want Orientals.

The argument in behalf of the Indian bill will be that it will admit "only a few." The same argument was made in behalf

of the repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws.

This union opposed that measure because we foresaw it as the opening wedge to permit Oriental immigration. Congress passed that law to admit "a few" Chinese.

Now up pops another law to admit "a few" Indians. This will be followed by laws to admit "a few" of various other Oriental nations until the "few" have become a flood of cheap labor.

Let your congressman know that your union does not approve any relaxation of the immigration laws until all Americans are gainfully employed at good wages.

One Local Loses 7 in Action

War Hits Pittsburgh Union Hard Blow

SEVERN members of Local No. 205 of Pittsburgh have so far fallen in action during this war. Their pictures appear on the opposite page. Their graves stretch from French Morocco to the Hawaiian Islands.

Their military ranks range from private to first lieutenant and their ages from 18 to 33.

Here is the heroic list as compiled by Secretary-Treasurer Charles DeRenzo of Local No. 205:

T/Cpl. Cyril D. Bingham, 26, killed in France on July 11, 1944.

1st Lieut. Jack Cantwell, 23, killed in France on September 14, 1944.

Cpl. William R. Kelly, 27, killed in Italy on October 9, 1943.

S/Sgt. William H. Knipling, 22, killed in French Morocco on March 1, 1943.

Pvt. Edward D. Lieber, 18, killed in the Hawaiian Islands on August 9, 1944.

Pvt. William W. McGibbeny, 19, killed in Italy on December 22, 1943.

Pfc. William Smith, 33, killed in France on September 22, 1944.

The loss of these men has made a deep impression on the members of their local, according to DeRenzo.

"At our last meeting our members went on record to purchase additional war bonds and donate more blood as a salute to our

members lost in the war," he wrote International headquarters in Indianapolis.

"It is my opinion that each local union should pledge the same for the service men of our country who are doing such a grand job of saving this democracy.

"I have seen the Teamsters come through in grand style in the many drives held for scrap, paper, etc.

"We must not let our members in the service down. Let us not wait until they are killed to salute them, but let us salute them now by buying (and holding) more war bonds and giving them all the blood plasma they need.

"In this way you not only help Teamsters but all service men as well."

So far as information is available from the reports of secretaries, Local No. 205 heads the list of sacrifice of Teamster locals, having lost more men in action than any other.

The local has 2,458 men in good standing and is composed of milk and ice cream salesmen, drivers and dairy employees.

Wherever men are fighting under the American flag, Teamsters are in action. Thousands of them are on the fighting fronts all over the world and as the war continues, the grim list of battle deaths will grow. But the memory of their heroism will burn in the hearts of the membership as brightly as the gold stars that commemorate their sacrifice.

Federal Employees Approve AFL Decisions

The convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans was one of the most productive in many years, both from the point of view of government employees and from that of working men and women and the public generally.

Apart from the specific approval given plans for betterment of the condition of government workers the AFL announced some

policies of great importance to all workers, in the government service or outside it.

One on which particular stress is laid, as a means of avoiding economic disaster, is immediate introduction of the 30-hour week after the war, to make as many jobs as possible and thereby to maintain the national purchasing power.

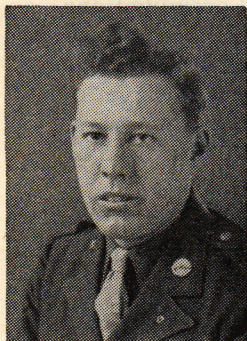
—*The Government Standard.*

GOLD STARS



on

LOCAL 205 ROSTER



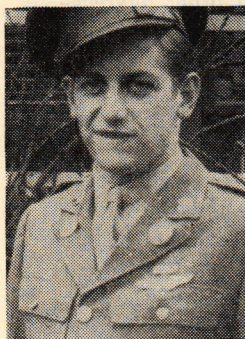
CYRIL D. BINGHAM



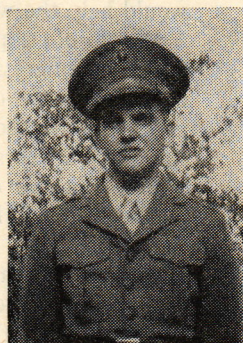
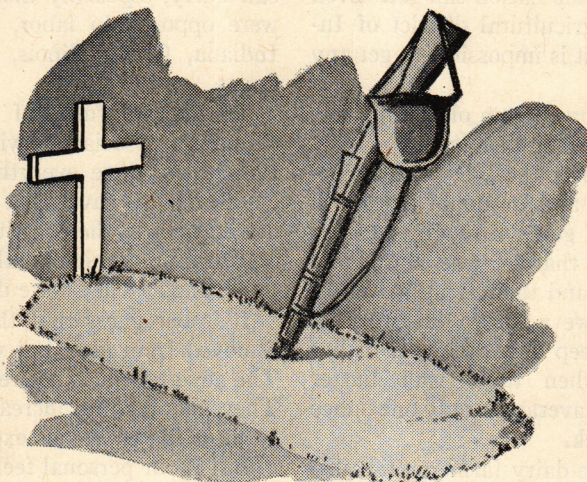
JACK CANTWELL



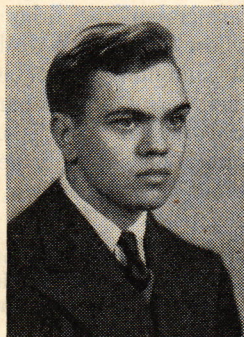
WILLIAM R. KELLY



WILLIAM H. KNIPLING



EDWARD D. LIEBER



WILLIAM W. MCGIBBENY



WILLIAM SMITH



Oleo Tax Boosts Living Costs

Teamsters Owe Nothing to Dairy Lobbyists

WE RECEIVED quite a few telegrams from our milk drivers' unions asking our delegation attending the American Federation of Labor convention to oppose a section in the report of the executive council of the federation which favored a certain bill before the Congress, which bill would take off the tax on oleomargarine.

Our delegation decided that we did not desire to become interested, for many reasons. In the first place, oleomargarine is now selling for a higher price than butter used to sell for a few years ago.

It is the only substitute for butter the working people of the nation can get. Even in the dairy or agricultural district of Indiana and Illinois it is impossible to get any butter.

The tax, if removed from oleomargarine, would help the working people.

We do not support the bill, pending before the Congress, and we doubt if the bill has any chance of going through the Congress, but we feel that we owe nothing to the dairy farmers and their setup in Washington, and we owe a lot to the working people to try to keep down the cost of living, especially when there isn't butter enough to give the average family one ounce per person per week.

Undoubtedly the dairy farmers prevailed upon our members to send us the telegrams. We think we know our business in the American Federation of Labor conventions, and we think also that the milk drivers and dairy workers of the nation, who have been imposed upon at every turn of the road by the farmers and their setup, owe very little to the farmers or to the makers and distributors of butter, especially in this crisis when

the whole world is running short of food.

We have opposed, in the years past, popularizing oleo when there was plenty of butter to go around. In recent years the three farmers' organizations in Washington, with their lobbies, have opposed everything that labor was looking for. As a whole they have, in recent years, been about the worst opponents that organized labor had as lobbyists in Washington.

In this last election nearly every strong agricultural district was voting solidly for the reactionary candidates of the Republican Party, especially those candidates who were opposed to labor, as exemplified in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and many other states.

The dairy farmers of the State of California, in association with other aggregations, have done everything they possibly could do to have enacted into law the amendment to the constitution of the State of California which would disestablish the union shop. They were defeated.

It is our guess that the tax will not be removed from oleo, but we may be wrong. The government is not removing any taxes. They may have to increase taxes next year to meet the enormous expenses of the war.

But if our personal feelings in the matter have any influence, we will do nothing to help either the dairy farmers or the grain farmers or the other classes of farmers, whose lobbies are working against labor in Washington, until such time as they signify their desire to work hand in hand with labor and try to help labor, which indirectly would be the only real way the farmers could help themselves.

Senator Shipstead says an elected representative should vote according to how he feels his constituents would vote, not on his own thinking. We bow to you, senator, on your admission of being a non-thinker. May we add, we had our suspicions.—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Flynn Hits Labor Relations Board

CIO Uses Wagner Act to Raid Teamsters, He Charges

STRONG criticism of the National Labor Relations Board featured the last meeting of the Southern Conference of Teamsters in New Orleans.

So angered were Teamster officials at the discrimination practiced by the board that a move to repeal the entire National Labor Relations Act was forecast at the next session of Congress.

The board is the agency which enforces and administers the act.

Thomas E. Flynn, executive assistant to President Tobin, blistered the board in the principal address delivered to the Southern Conference which represents the Teamster Unions of ten southern states.

"I am thoroughly disgusted with the board," Flynn said. "I can say that speaking for the entire International Union.

"The National Labor Relations Board has been used by both employers and the CIO to disorganize the Teamsters' Union. Scarcely a day goes by that we do not receive an order from the board calling for a collective bargaining election in some place that we have organized.

"We used to receive such orders three or four times a month. Now we receive them every day. The board is playing hand in glove with the CIO in taking advantage of wartime conditions in an effort to take away our membership.

"The way it works is this: One of our unions petitions for a wage increase for certain of its members. The employer passes the buck to the War Labor Board.

"The War Labor Board is snowed under with cases and it cannot handle the case promptly. Knowing there will be a delay, the CIO then goes to work on our membership, promising that if they will affiliate with the CIO, the CIO will get them the wage increases which the Teamsters cannot.

"After a certain amount of this agitation, based on misrepresentation, the CIO petitions the National Labor Relations Board for an election. And the NLRB breaks its neck to comply with the request of its friend, the CIO.

"As a consequence we are then thrown into a fight to retain our membership from the government-sponsored raid of the CIO. Every time the NLRB orders an election it costs us time and money and diverts us from our main objective of winning the war.

"I might add that it is because we have so patriotically adhered to our no-strike pledge to the federal government that an agency of that very government is enabled to victimize us.

"We will not sanction any strike by our members during the crucial period of this war, no matter how great the provocation or how unjust the treatment we have received.

"The CIO knows that and the NLRB knows that. And they both take advantage of it. The NLRB authorizes raids by the CIO after the War Labor Board has failed to reach a decision in our cases and the men have become exasperated and inflamed by the CIO agitators.

"Thus we are placed in the incongruous position of being penalized by two agencies of the federal government because we are keeping the wartime pledge we made to the government.

"We are in a football game in which both the referee and the umpire are on the opposing team and whatever we do we are penalized.

"Obviously, we cannot permit such a situation to continue. The answer is not to authorize strikes because that would cost the lives of our men in service who rely on us for their weapons and supplies.

"The answer is to get rid of the agencies which discriminate against us and prevent us from devoting our entire efforts to winning the war and to protecting the interests of our members in the days of reconversion to follow the war.

"The War Labor Board should be enlarged to permit prompt disposal of all cases referred to it. And the NLRB should be prohibited from interfering in cases where the adjudication of disputes is already in the hands of the WLB, another government agency.

"We have nothing to hope for from the NLRB. It is thoroughly biased and is working for the CIO rather than for labor as a whole. We have tried long and patiently to get a reorganization of this board. That appears to be impossible. It is still stacked against us.

"Therefore our only recourse appears to be to ask Congress to repeal the Wagner Act and wipe out the NLRB which has become nothing more than a standing committee of the CIO."

Another aspect of the same situation was described by International Organizer Frank Prohl of Atlanta, chairman of the conference.

He said that in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana employers are refusing to recognize a bargaining agent without an election by the NLRB. When the Teamsters apply for an election, however, they have considerable difficulty in having one ordered. The board plays with the employer by stalling elections desired by the Teamsters, Prohl said.

The effect is to put additional barriers in the way of organizing in the South. The employers won't act without an election and the NLRB won't call an election.

But in companies already organized by the Teamsters, the NLRB promptly calls all elections requested by the CIO.

Thus the board prevents the Teamsters from organizing in the South and helps the

CIO raid Teamster membership in the North.

W. E. Sullivan of Local No. 79, Tampa, Fla., said he had encountered in Florida the same trouble with the NLRB that Prohl described in the other four southern states.

The conference authorized an organizing campaign among Negroes and approved the hiring of a Negro as organizer to expedite the campaign.

Two legislative committees were appointed covering the southeastern and southwestern states of the conference. Each committee will be prepared to combat hostile action by any of the southern legislatures.

The committees will be concerned not only with anti-labor legislation but with all legislation designed to handicap the trucking industry or to prevent its expansion. In legislation of the latter type they will cooperate with employer representatives to defeat it.

The southeastern committee consists of F. L. Medlin of Local No. 327, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Braddock of Local No. 613, Jacksonville, Fla., and International Organizer Frank Prohl of Atlanta.

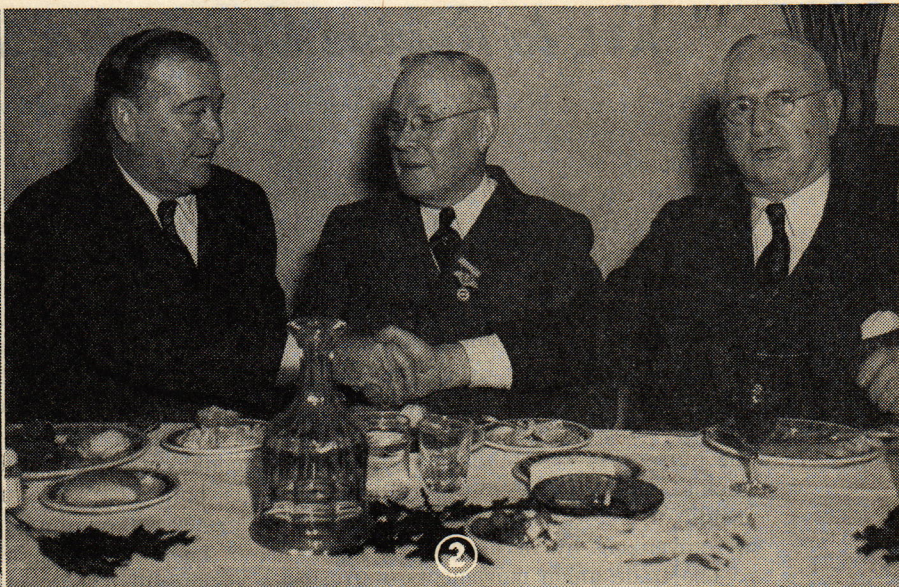
The southwestern committee comprises G. R. Hatten, of Local No. 949, Houston, Tex.; James E. Hamilton of Local No. 886, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Pat Moore of Local No. 326, Houston, Tex.

On the basis of a report on organization in the shipbuilding industry by International Organizer Leo Carter of New Orleans, the conference appointed a committee to cooperate with the Longshoremen in a program of waterfront organization.

This committee is W. E. Sullivan of Local No. 79, Tampa, Fla.; R. C. Weigle of Local No. 897, Savannah, Ga.; H. B. Tinnin of Local No. 968, Houston, Tex., and Charles M. Pendergast of Local No. 991, Mobile, Ala.

Reports from several delegates indicated that the Teamster locals are making rapid progress in organizing shipyard employees.

At The Southern Conference



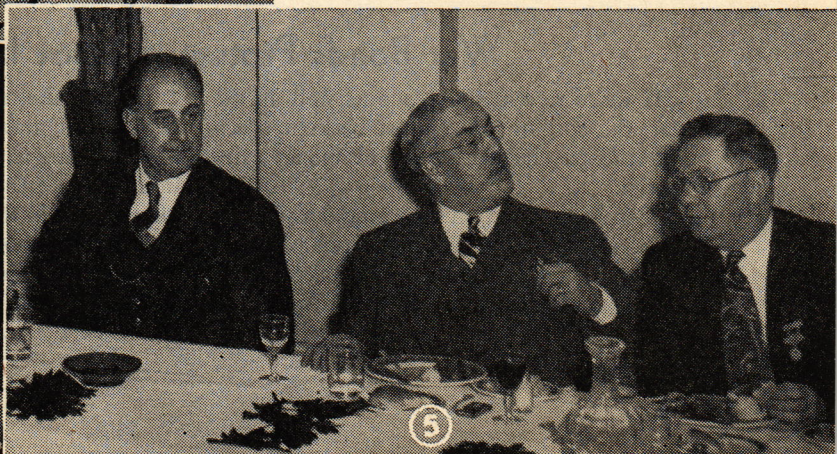
1—Pres. Tobin addresses Southern Conference banquet for Teamsters attending AFL convention in New Orleans.

2—Andrew J. Higgins, left, New Orleans industrialist and honor guest at Teamster banquet, shakes hands with Tobin. AFL President William Green, center.

3—International Organizer T. T. Neal of Houston, Tex., center, confers with Pat Moore, left, Local 326, Houston, and H. B. Tinnin, Local 968, Houston.

4—International Organizer Leo Carter of New Orleans.

5—International Organizer Frank Prohl of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of Southern Conference, left. J. A. Padway, Teamster attorney, center, and George Googe of Atlanta, AFL organizer.



AFL to Revive European Labor

AT ITS recent convention in New Orleans, the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing an appeal to be sent out by the Labor League for Human Rights, of which Matthew Woll is chairman, and with which several labor men are connected.

This appeal is for the purpose of raising a fund of one million dollars amongst the trade unionists of the United States, with the intention of having the fund handled by the men of labor and used exclusively for the purpose of re-establishing or bringing back to life the destroyed trade union movements of the countries of Europe which were overcome by Germany.

The trade union movements of Austria, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and several other countries have been destroyed.

With the exception of England, there is not much of a trade union movement left in Europe. Even in Sweden, which was not overrun, the unions are much weaker than before the war. It is true the Swedish movement is still functioning.

In Norway the trade union movement has been almost destroyed.

The leaders have been banished or killed, or are in concentration camps. Their offices and furniture have been either stolen or destroyed. In a way they are in the same position as a large family whose home and furniture have been burned to the ground

and on which there was no insurance and with neighbors who are worse off than themselves.

The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, started the ball rolling by appropriating \$5,000 to this fund.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is expected to contribute another \$5,000 when the matter is explained to the members of the general executive board. Local unions that can send \$100, \$50 or \$10 could not put their money to better use. It is both charitable and helpful and the money will be properly accounted for.

There is no compulsion on any union to do anything. Individuals can send one dollar or five dollars. We should not allow the working men and women of Europe who, through no fault of their own, have been trampled upon and their unions destroyed, to suffer for the want of a few dollars to re-establish their unions. If you can do anything, individually or as a local union, it will be appreciated, and your helpfulness may be the means of bringing back to life some of the one-time strong unions of Europe.

Send any money you wish to contribute, whether it is \$1, \$100 or \$1,000, to:

Free Trade Union Fund,
Mr. Matthew Woll, Chairman,
10 East 40th Street,
New York 16, N. Y.

War Bonds Protect Against Inflation

If we're to win the peace as well as the war, the cost of living must be kept down and the purchasing power of money preserved.

A reckless inflation that would necessarily be followed by the catastrophe of deflation—with its unemployment, bankruptcies, misery and heartaches—must be prevented at all cost.

Let's make no mistake—a dangerous period lies ahead. The American people have nothing to fear, however, if they show in the future the same common sense they have shown in the past, and continue to put every penny over rock-bottom expenses into the purchase of more and more war bonds.

—*East Bay Labor Journal, Oakland, Cal.*

Stassen vs. Shipstead in 1946

Teamsters Back Stassen as Minnesota Senator

BY LESTER M. HUNT

A MOVE to elect Lieut. Com. Harold E. Stassen as United States senator from Minnesota in 1946 is already taking shape among the Teamsters of that state.

Stassen was three times elected governor of Minnesota and resigned his office to enter the navy after the outbreak of war. He is now serving on the staff of Admiral Halsey in the Pacific.

The preliminary moves in behalf of Stassen are being taken by the Teamsters in his absence and without his knowledge or consent. They simply believe he would be a natural for the senate in 1946 and they are friendly toward him.

In fact, it was through the Teamsters that Stassen, while governor, was invited to address the national convention of the American Federation of Labor in Seattle in 1941. It was the first time any governor had been so honored.

Previously the only governors to address the national conventions of the AFL were the chief executives of the states in which the conventions were held.

Stassen came halfway across the continent to speak to the convention that year. His invitation was also a rebuke to Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington state, a bitter foe of the Teamsters.

The Teamsters settled their score with Langlie last fall at the polls. He was defeated after only one term in office.

Stassen made many friends among AFL union leaders during his appearance in Seattle.

The members of those unions in Minnesota are expected to join the Teamsters there in building an organization that would return Stassen to public life when he returns from combat duty.

It is probable that Stassen will have re-

turned to civil life by election time in November of 1946.

If the war is not over by then, or if Stassen is still in service, the Teamsters believe he could be easily elected anyway. They are laying their plans to carry on their campaign for an absent candidate.

This was done successfully by the Teamsters in East St. Louis, Ill., last fall when Pvt. Melvin Price, in a southern military camp, was elected congressman to replace the isolationist, Calvin Johnson.

With a candidate as well known as Stassen, there would be no difficulty in electing him, particularly against a man like Senator Henrik Shipstead, one of the few remaining isolationists in Congress.

Shipstead's term expires in 1946. For the last two years the Teamsters have carried on a running fight against Shipstead through the columns of their newspaper, the *Minnesota Teamster*.

Stassen is remembered as one of the few Republicans in public life who supported President Roosevelt's policy of preparedness in the pre-Pearl Harbor days when short-sighted and vindictive men like Shipstead were yelping with the *Chicago Tribune* that the President was a "warmonger."

Stassen rose to national prominence in the Republican convention of 1940 when he nominated Wendell Willkie for the presidency.

That same year Stassen again won favorable attention when he appointed an internationalist—Joseph H. Ball—to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the isolationist, Senator Lundeen.

Since then Ball has distinguished himself by his grasp of world affairs. He has become a leader in the fight for a world organization

with power to enforce peace with bayonets, if necessary to avert another world war.

During the recent campaign in Minnesota, Ball cooperated with the Teamsters to defeat two isolationist congressmen, one of them the notorious Melvin Maas, whose voting record was even worse than that of Ham Fish, Gerald Nye or Robert A. Taft.

Notwithstanding the fact that the isolationists were on the Republican ticket, Ball helped defeat them and elect two Democrats in their places because he valued the welfare of his country above that of his political party. Incidentally, both the successful Democrats were Teamsters.

Ball's fearless stand in favor of liberal candidates regardless of their political affiliations has won him new prestige among members of organized labor in Minnesota.

This has been of material benefit to Stas-

sen because Stassen is recognized as the political godfather of Ball. Ball has been making a lot of friends for Stassen while Stassen has been in the navy.

Stassen has presidential aspirations and was a candidate at the last Republican national convention in Chicago. He was flattened by the Dewey steam roller.

With a war record on top of his record in public life, Stassen looms as a major presidential candidate in 1948.

If he should step into the senate in 1946, he would have two years to gain new national leadership before the nominating conventions for the next presidential campaign.

At any rate, the Teamsters in Minnesota are looking ahead and are beginning to perfect an organization for Stassen that will send him to Washington, D. C., in 1946.

From there on, it's up to him.

"Aged" K. C. Member Wipes Out Machine Gun Nest

THE army has decided that "old men" nearing 40 don't make such good soldiers. That was before Henry Stallbories of Local No. 335, Kansas City, got into action.

Stallbories, at the age of 38, was one of the last men of that advanced age accepted for military service in August, 1943.

Now Stallbories is in action in France. He has been promoted to sergeant and has been recommended for a decoration for bravery under fire.

In a letter to International Auditor Frank

D. Brown of Indianapolis, also a member of Local No. 335, Stallbories related how he had wiped out a German machine gun nest single-handed and saved the rest of his squad from death.

"I'm now in the front lines fighting these Krauts from all angles and I must say that things are a little tougher now that we have them with their backs to the wall," he wrote Brown. "I've had a little promotion, the hard way. So you see the old man is coming along in pretty good shape."

Rochester Drivers Win Safety Awards

Speaking of safe driving, President Daniel M. Kelly of Joint Council No. 17 of Rochester, N. Y., writes the International to call attention to the fine record of the drivers employed by the National Biscuit Company.

The company recently held a banquet for

the drivers serving its 17 bakeries to honor them for having won the Rochester and Monroe County safety driving awards for three years.

The Teamsters handling the equipment of this company have driven 1,463,060 miles without a single accident.

If business men could be made to realize on which side their bread is buttered, they would join with labor in its efforts to maintain purchasing power, which is what the raising of wage rates really means.—*The Chicago Union Leader.*

Little Hope of Labor Unity

**Report of Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention
Held in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 20 to 30, 1944**

IN ACCORDANCE with our constitution, we, the delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the American Federation of Labor convention, desire to make the following report:

The convention opened in New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 20, 1944. There were several addresses of welcome at the opening of the convention, which is the usual procedure. President Green answered the many speakers.

Several important representatives of our government addressed the convention, explaining the many intricate situations and conditions surrounding our war effort and in general making an appeal for greater effort on the part of the workers.

Resolutions were introduced instructing the executive council, through President Green, to endeavor again to open up negotiations with the CIO for the purpose of solidifying labor. The resolutions were adopted.

It is the opinion of your delegates, however, that very little can be done with the CIO in this respect, as they give no indication of a desire to bring about an understanding between the two great organizations of labor.

The convention also instructed President Green to invite the United Mine Workers to reaffiliate. Your delegates might say in passing, however, that the United Mine Workers withdrew from the last conferences because it was expressed by their representatives that there seemed to be no basis of understanding; and they withdrew their application for affiliation.

Undoubtedly in time President Green will send a letter to the United Mine Workers carrying out the request of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Whether anything comes out of that or not remains to be seen.

It is hoped by your delegates and it is the desire and belief of nearly all delegates to the convention of the federation, as expressed by them, that if labor were speaking with one voice throughout the nation—one solid organization—its power and influence would be a substantial asset in relieving suffering humanity, especially during the peace negotiations which will follow the ending of the war and which are now tentatively being carried on without any representative of labor.

It was reported in the convention that there are 6,807,000 paid-up members, with 101 national and international unions, and 50,000 local unions. There are undoubtedly half a million members who are not paid up and who have not been included in the above figures. Those who are overseas or in the service here, where they are not carried on in full membership or where they have taken out withdrawal cards, are not included in the above figures.

During the statements of President Green he offered to resign as president of the American Federation of Labor if it was in any way shown that he was responsible for the division in labor continuing.

Perhaps this was an offer to the other heads of the labor organizations, including Phil Murray and John L. Lewis, that they might do likewise. Or it might be construed as a statement made in the excitement of a heated address by the president.

President Green, Phil Murray and John L. Lewis were all members and officers of the United Mine Workers. Some news writer said that the breach in the ranks of labor was not so much a disagreement within labor, as it was

a disagreement among the former officers of the United Mine Workers.

This, of course, is a statement of some members of the press. It is not the opinion of your delegates.

The American Federation of Labor renewed its "no strike" pledge and reaffirmed its desire to win the war quickly and completely. Of course the American Federation of Labor can only request International unions to carry out this pledge. They cannot enforce anything on any International union.

It was the opinion and desire, as expressed by the representatives, who were mostly officers of International unions, that this pledge be observed by all organizations of labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Lieut. Gen. Somervell described to the delegates the problems of supply. He explained how the shifting changes in war created shortages which were unforeseen. It was also explained that in the making of artillery shells and other necessary supplies there was a shortage of 100,000 workers in those industries.

He urgently appealed to the workers not to leave employments that were engaged in war manufacturing of any description, and in strong and complimentary language he paid tribute to the Teamsters' Union, to the members in the armed forces who drove truck loads of shells and supplies across Europe to the battle lines, regardless of hardships and danger.

The convention heartily approved participation of the United States in the world organization, with power to use force against aggressor nations. The convention also strongly approved resolutions insisting that labor be represented at the peace table to help fashion the new world in which labor must live.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill which would

establish a shorter work week and give something reasonable in the way of benefits and helpfulness to those men who participated in this world struggle.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act immediately.

The convention went on record as opposing any letting down of immigration barriers following the war.

They believe, as expressed by the committee, that after the war is ended we will have millions of our own people unemployed, and to encourage in any way workers from other countries would be a serious injustice to American workers who would be struggling to live under the unemployment conditions prevailing.

For many years the Teamsters' International Union has opposed strongly any relaxation in immigration restrictions.

The convention strongly condemned the passage of constitutional amendments in Florida and Arkansas, and went on record as determined to use all the power of organized labor to have those amendments declared unconstitutional by the higher courts. Organized labor is requested to bear in mind for future consideration those who sponsored such adverse legislation against labor.

It was strongly called to the attention of the delegates the flood of anti-labor legislation which was promoted by *The Readers' Digest* in an appeal circulated nationally on the eve of recent legislative sessions.

It is further believed by the American Federation of Labor that this campaign will be renewed at the opening of the next legislative sessions, both state and national.

The workers were strongly urged to watch what is going on around them and local unions were requested to call to the attention of their representatives their position on this anti-labor legislation.

We might say here that our joint councils and state organizations have notified us they are going to be on the job watching state legislators and their actions.

While we were in New Orleans the Southern Conference of Teamsters was meeting there. They represent ten states and they gave to the visiting Teamsters' delegates a splendid banquet, with music and entertainment.

At this banquet one of the guests of honor was Andrew J. Higgins, the great shipbuilder and industrialist of New Orleans, whose progressive vision has helped labor and the nation substantially during this war.

Some writers have insinuated that this convention of the federation was too quiet; that there was not enough excitement. Your delegates do not agree with such an opinion.

A great many controversies were settled outside the convention, and conferences were held with several International unions dealing with jurisdiction, strikes, grievances and other matters.

Your delegates held meetings with the Engineers, the Electrical Workers, the Laborers, the Carpenters and other organizations, in our rooms in the hotel, and the matters of importance that we discussed, mostly on jurisdiction, were not made known or brought into the convention.

Many of the delegates, representing International unions, believed that this was no time for airing jurisdictional grievances by long, drawn-out speeches and arguments, which sometimes create bitterness.

The delegates realized there is a war and that our boys overseas are suffering and

fighting, and felt it was their job to keep their jurisdictional troubles as much out of the headlines as possible.

However, there were one or two discordant notes sounded in the convention, and some things were said that would have been better left unsaid. But as a whole the convention was, in our opinion, a success and your delegates accomplished what we believe was constructive work, especially in our conferences with other unions.

If we did not bring about complete settlements of our differences we have laid the foundation for other conferences, to the end that we may go on working together, each organization enjoying the jurisdiction to which it is justly entitled.

We desire to say that we did the best we could to represent our International Union and to hold up its prestige and dignity and to try and serve our members in a constructive manner in order that the progress we have been making will continue, and that unity and a better understanding may prevail between ourselves and the great masses of the organized workers of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN
JOHN M. GILLESPIE
ROBERT LESTER
FRANK BREWSTER
MICHAEL J. CASHAL
H. E. WOOD

AFL Delegates Applaud Injured Teamsters

Two soldier-Teamsters won an ovation from the national AFL convention in New Orleans when they were introduced by Lieut. Col. A. H. Raskin to show the part that union men are playing in combat on all battle fronts.

The Teamsters were Sgt. Philip Sharp of York, Pa., and Cpl. Louis Augustin of New Orleans, both recovering from injuries received in action.

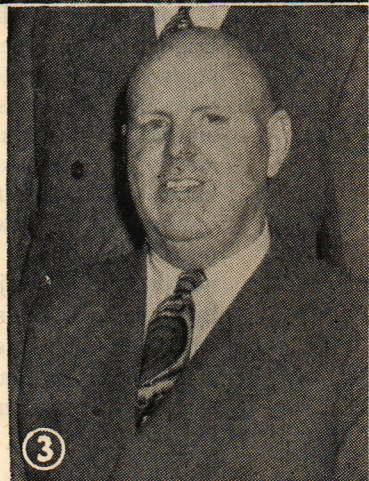
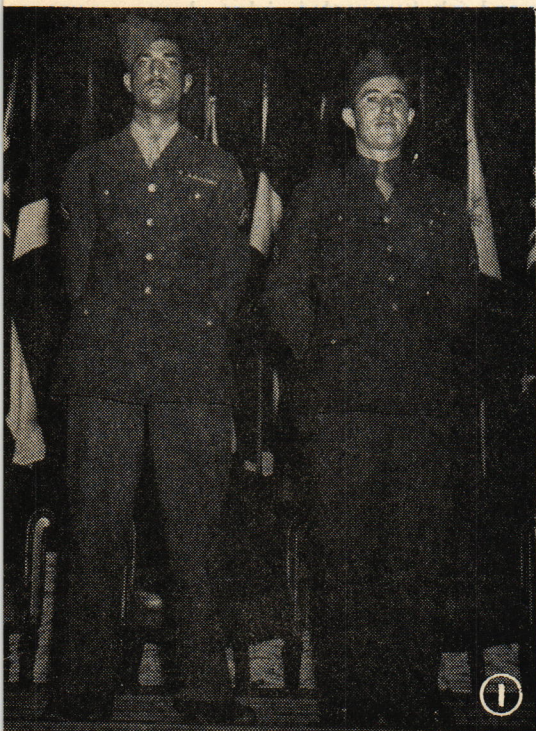
Sharp was shot in the head by a German

sniper as his platoon moved to the capture of St. Lo. He was captured by the Germans but was recaptured by the Americans a few weeks later.

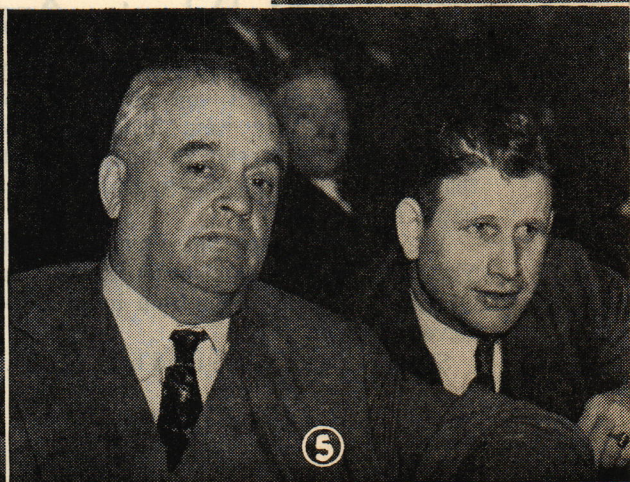
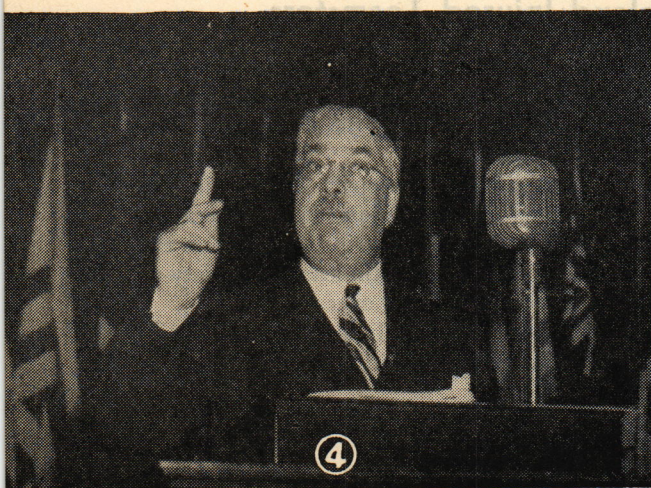
Augustin was seriously burned in the Aleutians when a bulldozer he was operating to make advance air strips exploded on the edge of a cliff. Augustin leaped to safety as the bulldozer plunged over the cliff.

Both men are still in army hospitals convalescing from their injuries.

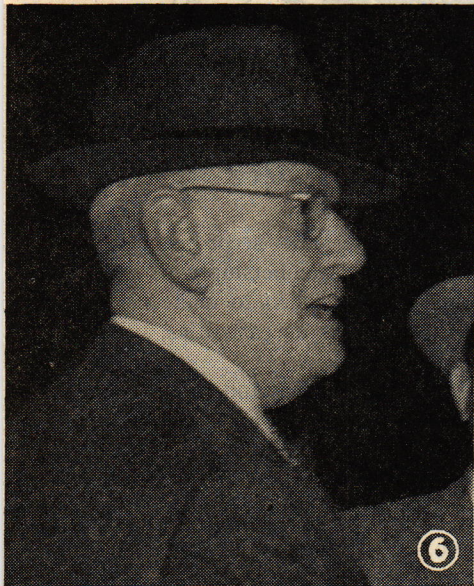
With the A. F. L.



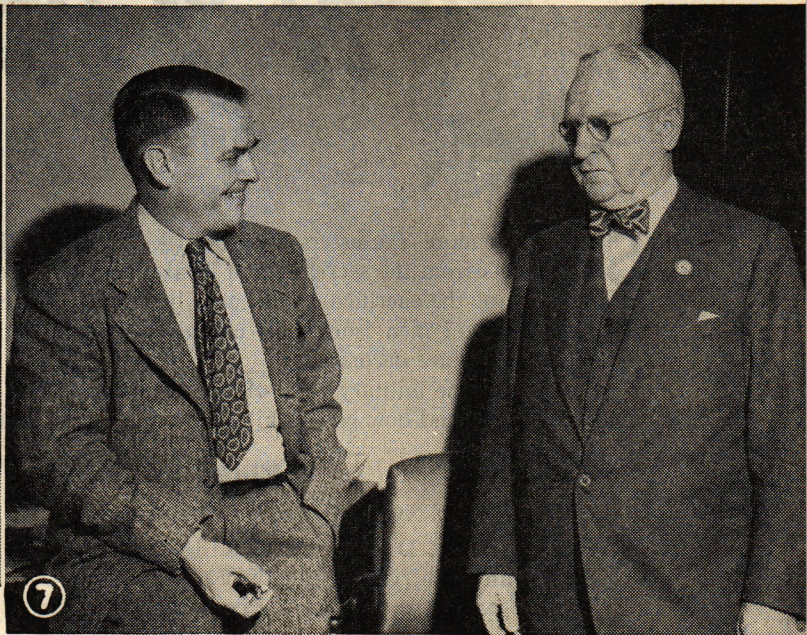
- 1—Teamsters injured in action address convention, Cpl. Louis Augustin of New Orleans and Sgt. Philip Sharp of York, Pa. (See Page 15.)
- 2—Lieut. Col. A. H. Raskin interviews Sharp. Delegates roared with laughter when Sharp remarked—"We washed our clothes in gasoline because we had more gas than water."
- 3—International Vice-President Dave Beck of Seattle.
- 4—Teamster Attorney J. A. Padway of Washington, D. C., tells convention about anti-labor legislation enacted by states.
- 5—International Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie and Phil Hanna, Cleveland Teamster and secretary of Ohio State Federation, confer during session.



in New Orleans



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6—International Vice-President "Brocky" Farrell of Cincinnati tells 'em.

7—Edwin A. Lahey, syndicated columnist of the Chicago Daily News, interviews President Tobin.

8—Delegate Robert Lester, president of Washington, D. C., Joint Council.

9—Frank Gillespie, of Chicago Dairy employees, confers with Thomas E. Flynn, executive assistant to the general president.

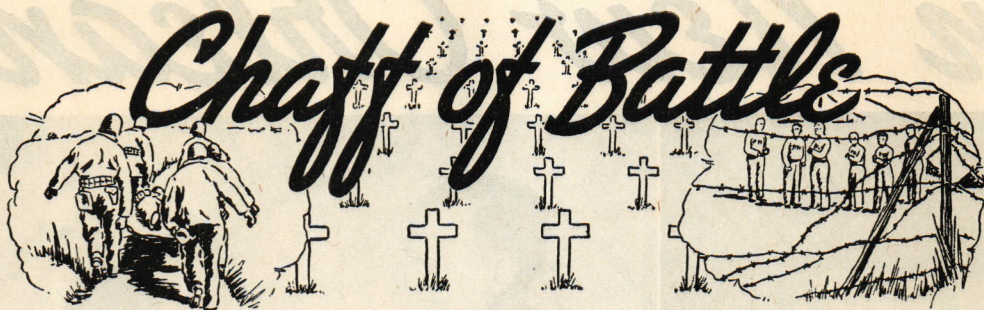
10—John O'Neal, president, Philadelphia Joint Council, and First International Vice-President M. J. Cashal of New York.



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SEVENTEEN more Teamsters have been killed by the Japs and Germans according to reports from the secretaries of local unions. In order that the membership can be informed of the sacrifices of its men in service, all secretaries are asked to make regular reports of men from their unions who figure in the war news as casualties, prisoners or who are decorated.

Please give the military rank of the member with his branch of service and brief details of where and how he was killed, wounded or captured.

Killed in Action

PVT. DAVID PATNODE, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. Killed in Africa.

S/SGT. WALTER DAVID FRANKLIN KNOP, Local No. 135, Indianapolis, Ind.
He was an infantryman, killed in France.

SGT. RAY SNYDER, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. Killed in Holland.

EMMETT DIMON, Local No. 462, Peoria, Ill. He was a marine, killed in the capture of Tarawa.

SEAMAN WILLIAM K. CHAKARIAN, Local No. 49, Lowell, Mass. No details given.

CORNELIUS OWENS, Local No. 807, New York City. He was one of the first paratroopers to drop on France and was killed in the attack.

CPL. DAVID S. BABBITT, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. Killed in the Pacific.

JACK N. JONES, Local No. 462, Peoria, Ill. He was in the army medical corps, killed in the Pacific.

FRANKLIN SMITH, Local No. 430, York, Pa. No details.

PVT. DONALD T. GRANGER, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. Killed in France.

LEO NASH, Local No. 754, Chicago, Ill. No details.

LIEUT. VICTOR J. PANCONI, Local No. 278, San Francisco, Calif. An army flier, Panconi was shot down over Germany. He had previously won the Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

JAMES O. HIBBITTS, JR., Local No. 639, Washington, D. C. His father is business agent of the union to which he belonged. The boy was killed in France.

PVT. ELMER HAMBRIDGE, Local No. 294, Albany, N. Y. In the Pacific.

WILLIAM SWANK, Local No. 276, Los Angeles, Calif. In the Pacific.

PFC. BERNARD KNAUB, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. In the Pacific.

DOMINIC VANCICORA, Local No. 742, Chicago, Ill. In Italy.

Missing in Action

LIEUT. ROBERT ANDRINO, Local No. 276, Los Angeles, Calif. An army pilot, Andrino's plane was shot down over France. His brother, also a pilot, saw the plane go down in flames. Seven men were aboard. Six parachutes opened.

CPL. CHRISTIAN SCHWEITZER, Local No. 180, Cincinnati, O. An army engineer, Schweitzer, was reported missing in Germany.

Wounded in Action

CHARLES UHLIR, Local No. 482, Rockford, Ill. In France.
PVT. DANIEL HARSHBERGER, Local No. 776, Harrisburg, Pa. In France.
S/SGT. WALLACE C. ARNOTT, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In France.
RONALD BERG, Local No. 792, Minneapolis, Minn. In Belgium.
PFC. HERVE J. PAULIN, Local No. 338, Mount Vernon, N. Y. In Italy.
EDWARD SELKE, Local No. 482, Rockford, Ill. In Belgium.
PFC. CARMEN A. MARINO, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In Italy.
SGT. DALE GAMACHE, Local No. 544, Minneapolis, Minn. In Palau Islands.
SAMUEL BURKE, Local No. 417, Vincennes, Ind.
PFC. LEW K. MILLER, Local No. 135, Indianapolis, Ind. On New Guinea.
PFC. LEO B. THOMAS, Local No. 382, Marion, Ill. In France.
PVT. CLINTON E. FLEEMP, Local No. 542, San Diego, Calif. In France.

Decorated for Bravery

S/SGT. FRANK A. WALISH, Local No. 383, Sioux City, Ia. A member of a P-47 Thunderbolt group, Walsh was one of those awarded the distinguished unit citation for smashing two German armored columns.
S/SGT. FRANK A. RINALDO, Local No. 170, Worcester, Mass. In the army air forces, Rinaldo has been awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to his Air Medal.

Ed Murphy's Sons Meet in Battle

During the height of the savage battle for Leyte Island in the Philippines, the soldier sons of International Organizer Edward F. Murphy of Cleveland held a family reunion on November 18.

They saw each other for the first time in 16 months, and for a few moments the war faded out in a surge of happy memories of home.

But a screaming Jap shell brought the brothers back to reality and they dove for safety in a foxhole.

The brothers are Cpl. Edward P. Murphy, 30, of the 475th Fighter Group and Pfc. Joseph E. Murphy, 22, Company M, 17th Infantry, of the famous 7th Division.

Joe looked up Ed when he learned that the 475th was stationed only 10 miles away. He paid him a surprise visit.

"There was a lump in my throat as big as my fist when I looked up and saw Joe," Ed wrote home. And there was a lump in old Ed's throat, too, when he learned his boys had met.

Our pledge is not only to buy more War Bonds than before but to hold those bonds we already have as protection against any postwar eventuality. Make no mistake, it will take all winter to destroy the fanatical Nazi and a great deal longer to finish the Jap. It is going to be a tough, hard winter for G. I. Joe. We owe him not only our strongest backing now, but also our serious determination to protect against inflation the future for which he fights.

—The Journal of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.

Save Your Car for Your Country

BY PROF. AMOS E. NEYHART

Editor's Note: Here is a man who has saved thousands of trucks and automobiles from the junkpiles of America to continue their irreplaceable service of wartime transportation. He has saved these trucks and cars for his country with safety methods now followed by more than a hundred important commercial fleets operating in excess of 600,000 vehicles. He has trained hundreds of emergency driving teachers for the Red Cross Motor Corps and thousands of army and navy personnel. He is administrative head of the Institute of Public Safety at the Pennsylvania State College and consultant on road training for the American Automobile Association.

BABY your buggy through this winter, and next winter you may have a new one. Let your present automobile slide or glide into the cold-weather junkpile for want of sensible precautions taken in time, and you are making it more and more nearly certain that automobile rationing will continue longer than it otherwise would.

There's an irreducible minimum below which private transportation in these United States can't be allowed to go. And there's a logical rank of priorities among essential users which must be respected in time of scarcity. Used cars—like yours and mine—will help take the pressure off new cars after we are victorious in Europe. Are you sure you'll be able to explain to a rationing board, or even to a patriotic automobile dealer, just why your automobile is piled in a ditch instead of available to be passed on to a driver for whose needs a used car will suffice?

Play safe; waste not, and want not—if there's an unlooked-for delay in getting enough new cars to go around, it's more than ever the part of wisdom to conserve the car you have, with continual, vigilant preventive maintenance.

One of the big midwestern truck lines carries a line of caution to its drivers on the bottom of its waybills: "Accidents cost money, but you can be safe for nothing." You can't quite be safe for nothing, in your year-older automobile. But you can be safe a lot more cheaply, and with a lot fewer

delays in going about your business, than you can have your car repaired—if you can find a mechanic and parts to repair it—after you've had that preventable accident.

Even what would be a minor skid-wreck in normal times may easily turn into a lay-up for the duration if you find yourself unable to get parts or service. And these aren't normal times. Unpleasant as it might be to have your income interrupted by an automobile accident in peacetime, when it was just a matter among you and the grocer and the landlord, now you are working for the boys in the front lines closing in on Hitler and Hirohito.

The principles of safe driving are three: Look where you're going, go where you're looking, and stop before you get to the spot marked X, where the accident happens.

You can't see through a foggy windshield. Start your preventive maintenance by keeping your windshield clear. Get enough anti-freeze into your radiator to make sure your motor reaches normal operating temperature quickly—as well as assuring that you won't go out some extra-nippy morning and find the motor block cracked.

Then make sure your heater is doing its job. Then check the defrosters that keep that life-saving current of air blowing across the inside of the windshield. Check the windshield wipers—blades and driving mechanisms alike—to make sure they are going to wag that snow or sleet or ice or rain out of your field of vision.

When you've made sure you can see where you're going, make sure you can go where you're looking—and be able to get there safely and on time. When sleet, glare ice or snow prevail on streets and highways, anti-skid chains are the most reliable means of improving traction. Get them out, look them over, have them put in shape—and then *don't leave them in the garage!* Get them on those rear wheels when really bad snow and ice conditions develop.

And even after you've provided yourself with the best possible vision and traction, don't get the idea that you have brought June into January. Winter stopping distances on snow or ice are from four to eleven times as great as stopping distances on the same highway surfaces in normal weather.

Your anti-skid chains help a lot but can't do the whole job of restoring this tremendous difference. Full chains (not emergency units) on rear wheels provide necessary "go" traction and reduce braking distances by 50 per cent on snow or ice, but that does not mean normal, dry weather stops.

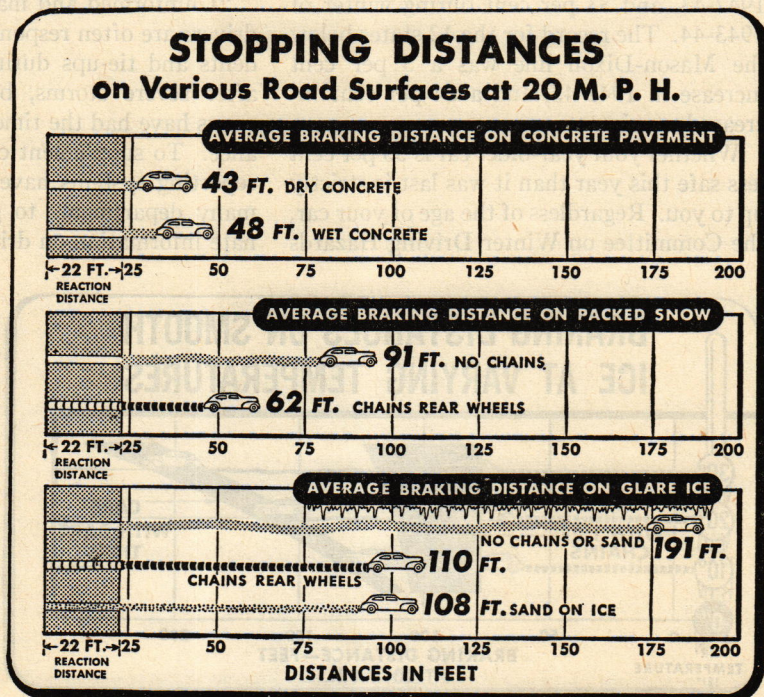
The following are average braking distances on various road surfaces at only 20 miles per hour, by actual tests of the National Safety Council: 21 feet on dry concrete; 26 feet on wet concrete. On packed snow without tire chains, 70 feet; chains on rear wheels only, 40 feet. On glare ice or sleet without anti-skid chains, 169 feet is average skid, but on wet ice at thaw-

ing temperatures the distance goes up to 235 feet; chains on rear wheels, 88 feet.

Now those are "braking" distances, determined by many tests under direction of Ralph A. Moyer, research associate professor at Iowa State College, and able chairman of the National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards.

Actual "stopping" distances, however, are 22 feet more than each of the above "braking" distances because it takes three-fourths of a second to react and apply brakes after seeing a reason to stop. This means, at only 20 miles per hour, 22 more feet.

If drivers will realize and respect these facts, we'll have less winter accidents—because they can be prevented by logical precautions. If your brakes were so bad as to permit such braking distances in normal weather, you would certainly do something about it. So if it is necessary to drive, or because it is logically more comfortable and convenient to do so during bad weather, certainly it is wise and right to respect, and



take time to compensate for, the added hazards.

Reduce your speed and take time to put on practical safety equipment. Otherwise it would be wiser to leave your vehicle in the garage lest it skids to the junk pile and you to the hospital, not to mention probability of your causing a traffic tie-up affecting many essential drivers, or damaging someone else's car.

Every time you swing into a highway, glazed with ice or greased with hard-packed snow, behind another automobile, there's an invisible X chalked on the pavement in front of both of you—the spot where the two of you will collide if he has to stop suddenly and you are only a summer-safe distance behind him without your chains on.

Research by the National Safety Council's Committee on Winter Driving Hazards has found that the winter death rate per 100,000 miles traveled increased sharply and disastrously last winter. In the 36 snowbelt states, the winter increase over the summer death rate was 24 per cent in 1942-43, and 53 per cent during winter of 1943-44. The record for the 12 states below the Mason-Dixon line was a 5 per cent increase in 1942-43, and a 24 per cent increase last winter.

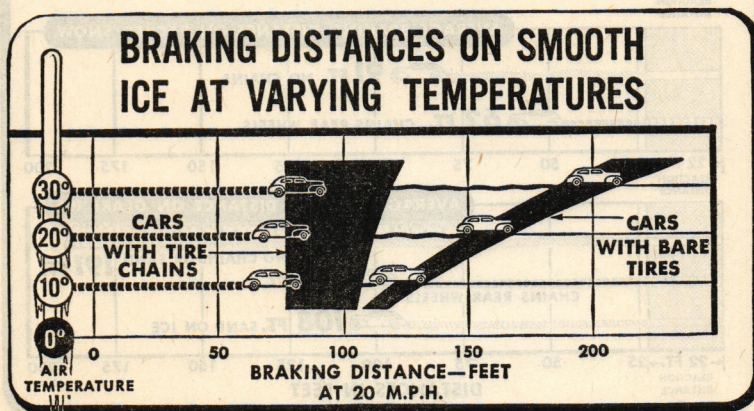
Whether your year-old car is 53 per cent less safe this year than it was last is strictly up to you. Regardless of the age of your car, the Committee on Winter Driving Hazards

has proved, inadequate traction and reduced visibility are the primary hazards of winter driving. The ways to minimize these dangers are reduced speed and anti-skid chains when needed for traction, and windshield wipers and defrosters that really work for vision. Then, at least, you have a chance to use common sense and driving skill.

Professor Moyer and his committee, composed of leading engineers, transportation men and public safety authorities, have always stressed that winter driving is a dual responsibility, meaning self-help by motorists and best possible winter road maintenance. They have done a great public service in research that provided highway departments the most efficient ways of snow removal and skid-proofing roads. But even in peacetime it must be remembered that severe or repeated storms do defeat the best of snow-removal crews. During these intervals of battle with Old Man Winter even main roads are at times slippery and difficult for unprepared drivers. To quote the committee report:

"Uninformed and inadequately equipped drivers are often responsible for traffic accidents and tie-ups during and immediately after severe storms, before snow-removal crews have had the time for complete clearance. To supplement clearance operations, reporting systems have been developed by many departments to gather and disseminate information on driving conditions.

"In view of the present more critical need, every available means not in conflict with war regulations should be utilized to warn drivers of bad road conditions and to urge them to be adequately equipped with tire chains, efficient windshield



wipers, and good lights for protection against the two most serious winter hazards—poor traction and poor visibility.”

Street and highway departments this year are facing almost insuperable obstacles, of labor and material shortages, to providing the bare-road maintenance which obviously is the best.

These rules on snow or ice should always be observed, even after you have put on your anti-skid chains, and after you have made sure your windshield will remain clear:

1. Adjust speed to road conditions.
2. Slow down well in advance of intersections and curves. Follow other vehicles at safe distances—three vehicle lengths at 10 miles an hour, six lengths at 20 miles, ten lengths at 30, and don't go 40 miles an hour.
3. Signal your intention when turning or stopping. The other fellow's chains may be safe at home in the garage.
4. Apply brakes lightly and intermittently. The time to stop a skid is before it starts.

Special Membership Abused

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

IT HAS come to my attention that we have some few local unions that are still carrying on a form of special membership. I fully understand, because I wrote the proposition and submitted it to our general executive board some two years ago, that during the war, while there was a shortage of help, we would admit women into our membership and other classes of workers, in order to relieve this shortage; that their dues should not be more than two dollars and their initiation fee not more than five dollars; that they would not be entitled to sick or death benefits, etc., but that they should receive the same wages for the same work that any of the regular members receive.

This provision was made by the general executive board in order to help our employers while there were being drafted enormous numbers of our members.

It was never intended that this arrangement would be continued for three or four or five years—that is, continuing a man in temporary or special membership and depriving him of his seniority. I am now referring to first-class men who are able to do regular work.

If we find this condition dealing with special membership for first-class drivers who have been working a long time at the craft and who are competent and able to do the work at any time, and who are not considered as emergency employees—I repeat, if we find this condition prevailing after this notice is read, the general executive board will immediately proceed to discipline the local union and local officers for a direct violation of the intent and purpose of our rules and decisions.

'Wound Not Serious'—One Leg Gone

Captain August Burnier, Brave Chicago Teamster, Comes Home

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

BELOW we print a letter received from Capt. August Burnier, a member for many years of Local No. 754 of Chicago.

It is touching and makes one's heart go out in sympathy to a man as brave as Captain Burnier. We have many, many letters from our members overseas, many of them wounded, and none of them complain or "welsh" about their sufferings. Every letter, even from those seriously wounded, is overflowing with courage in themselves and faith in their country.

What weaklings we are in our country when we kick over the traces because we suffer some imaginary setback; when we fail to adjust some temporary grievance; when we are delayed in the adjustment of our wage scale; when some chiselling employer holds up our overtime and we demand a strike; or when we take the law in our own hands, as some of the disturbers in Local No. 25 of Boston did recently.

I repeat, what weaklings and what "softies" we are. And then we boast about

our great effort over here in behalf of the war. And the employers are ten times worse than the men in many instances, because they defy us to break our pledge to the government and stop work.

No man has the right to stop work until he has been given permission to do so by his International Union. Many of the leaders or trouble-makers in Boston have been called to trial by the local executive board, and I hope justice will be done them.

Whenever you feel you are suffering injustices, read this letter of Capt. August Burnier's. After his leg was shot off he comes back smiling and asks for no pity or sympathy; a young man in the prime of life who will never again walk with two legs—one he leaves in France.

Personally, I feel ashamed of myself for being unable to do more than I am doing in this struggle in which the lives of millions of men will be offered up to preserve our freedom and the civilization of the world.

Saturday, November 18, 1944.
France.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Sir:

It has been many months since I addressed a letter to the general president. This letter finds me in a hospital somewhere in France. On October 10, while in action against the enemy in Germany, I suffered the loss of my left leg, from a few inches below the knee. My right leg received some severe shrapnel cuts, but they are almost healed. Do not have any feeling of concern on my account.

I am not seriously hurt, and in a few weeks I will be as well and as agile as ever.

It irritates me to know I have been disabled and will not fight again. But I was in action off and on for more than 60 days, and that is much longer than the average.

I took command of my company shortly after the St. Lo breakthrough. We helped clear the way to Paris, fought across northern France, through Belgium, and into Germany. We were the first infantry troops to pass through Paris, the first to enter Germany, and the first to penetrate the Siegfried line. We have had some busy minutes.

It had always been my intention to do

some travelling and sightseeing before returning home. The fortunes of war have changed my plans. I was a few weeks in northern Ireland, several months in England, and more than three months on the Continent.

I know the magnitude of our domestic war effort is incomparable, but I question whether the intensity of our war effort approaches that of England. She was literally "stripped to the waist," and had been that way for months and even years.

For France I have nothing but sympathy and compassion. Her industry is almost non-existent, her agriculture crippled. More than three millions of her men are still in Germany, either as prisoners of war, or as slave laborers. It will be generations before she regains her place as a world power.

The results of the recent elections at home were a source of immense gratification to me. I sincerely hope the general president, and the entire Teamster movement, played a prominent part in the Democratic victories. I am sure the big majority of the men in the fighting forces feels as I do.

This would have been a poor time to have replaced a brilliantly performing administration with a group of inexperienced amateurs. This war, and the peace which is to follow, is big league stuff. Let both of them continue to be handled by men who have demonstrated their ability to hold their own in that sort of league.

It has been many months since my *Journal* caught up with me. Unless my memory fails me, many local unions were supporting and encouraging campaigns for the donation of blood. At the present time there is an urgent need of fresh blood.

I would not mention this if I did not know that the need exists, and I mention it merely as a reminder, and not as a criticism. Let us remember that the war cannot be won at home, but it can most certainly be lost there.

My time in the army is rapidly nearing its end. It will be a pleasure, and almost a brand new experience, to get back to Local No. 754.

Since entering the army, I have at all times been very careful to do or say nothing that would in any way reflect discredit upon the Teamsters, or the trade union movement. It was always with pride that I mentioned my previous connection with Local No. 754, and I was always quick to defend the labor movement when I heard it unjustly criticized.

Please know that my record of service is 100 per cent good from beginning to end. I have the ETO ribbon, campaign stars for France and Germany, the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement under enemy fire, and the Purple Heart.

But more than any of these, I treasure the words spoken to me by one of my platoon sergeants after I was wounded.

As I lay there in the dark and rain, on the cold, wet ground, almost in the shadow of the Siegfried line, my leg blown off, waiting for my jeep, nearly all my men came over one by one to say some word of farewell.

The last was Sergeant Guin. He simply said, "You're a brave man, Captain. You went out in that field to make sure there were no mines there before you sent us out there. We love you for it, and we ain't ever going to forget it."

Good old Sergeant Guin. He was a rugged veteran of "D" day, and as tough as they come. If the general president but knew him, he would know why I treasure those words more than any ribbon I may ever wear.

In a few days I will be on my way to the States. For more than three weeks my leg has been ready for the final operation, but the surgeons here will not perform the closure.

They say it must wait until I reach my hospital of destination. I sincerely hope this letter finds the general president in good health, and I hope success and good

fortune are attending all his endeavors. Please give my regards to John Gillespie.

In closing may I simply say again—Let no one be concerned on my account. My wounds are not serious. I am not facing any period of mental or physical rehabilitation.

All I have to do is get well, get back to my home, and go back to work. God permitting, those things will not be long delayed.

Yours very respectfully,

CAPT. AUGUST BURNIER,
Infantry.

Keep Religion Out, Tobin Orders

Protestant or Catholic Clubs in Unions Prohibited

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

I HAVE repeatedly advised our membership that under no circumstances should we allow religious cliques of any kind within the organization of labor.

I believe in religion and I believe that everyone has the right to select his own church, or that he has the right to stay away from the church.

That is the privilege and the purpose and the foundation of organized labor. It certainly does no one any harm to belong to a church. I endeavor to follow the teachings of my church in my humble way.

There is, however, a danger of sects and divisions and cliques creeping in, which undoubtedly will germinate into serious division as time goes on. This happened in Germany and in other countries of Europe.

There is no place for the "Teamsters' Union Methodist Club" or the "Teamsters' Union Zionist Club," or the "Teamsters' Union Catholic Club" in our organization.

In the days when we were struggling to come to life and fighting oppression, some of the clergymen in some of the churches were our most bitter opponents.

That isn't the teaching of the church but it is the practice of some of the representatives of the church. Many of them represent their own prejudices.

Now when labor is in the ascendancy and of some importance in the nation, we have different branches of the church endeavoring to creep in, and eventually they will look for a

dominating influence within the labor unions, through the back door.

I was astounded recently in New Orleans to find a certain clergyman imbued with hatred and prejudice—because of his ignorance of the principles and purposes of our International Union. It was astonishing to find a so-called educated man so thoroughly misinformed. And lo and behold, he is almost 100 per cent for the CIO.

This International Union has fought against and deprived of membership, Communists within our union, not because we in any way despise Russia.

On the contrary, we admire Russia, and we believe they have made the greatest sacrifices in this war of any of the great nations. But we do not want Communism in our unions. Neither do we want other isms in our unions.

I have bitterly fought the Ku Klux Klan because it is dangerous and poisonous, and its teachings are based on hate, endeavoring to set one man against another because of their difference in religion and color. So I have no fear of narrow misinterpretation (sometimes willful) of my attitude or opinion in this matter. It has been ever thus. You do likewise. There is no objection to you joining any club in your church but don't use the name of the Teamsters' Union.

You do not need to be afraid of offending your clergyman by telling him the union is created and is established for the purpose of establishing economic conditions and for

the purpose of disestablishing religious hatreds and prejudices.

I will take second place to no layman in my defense of religion and the teachings of the church, but I do believe that some individuals in some of the churches are going too far in trying to creep inside the unions and thereby, unintentionally perhaps in some instances, create dissension, division and

misunderstanding between the men of different faiths. This article is written and this advice is offered to our members because of information I have of what is going on along the lines indicated above in certain parts of the country; and before it goes too far I want our membership to understand the goal that they may eventually arrive at—dissension, prejudice, religious hatred.

International Buys \$500,000 More Bonds

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters has purchased an additional \$500,000 worth of bonds during the Sixth War Loan drive. This makes a total of almost ten million dollars' worth of United States government bonds of different series. The International has also purchased \$80,000 worth of Canadian government bonds.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has a paid-up membership of 600,000. The dues from each member are one cent a day or 30 cents a month. The International has never levied an assessment on its members.

In return for the contribution of one cent a day per member the International furnishes a monthly journal mailed free of charge to the home of each member; guarantees strike and lockout benefits of not less than \$10 per week per member for an unlimited period, and maintains several departments in Washington, D. C., for the assistance of the membership.

It maintains national legal counsel with headquarters in Washington, under yearly contract. The counsel consults, helps and advises local unions of the International on any matter pertaining to national affairs.

It also maintains a Statistical department

of 11 persons, which department prepares arguments and briefs helpful to our unions in wage controversies. Many of the employees in this department are graduates of the highest educational institutions, with experience in statistical affairs.

It also maintains in Washington a Legislative department, which looks after all the legislation pertaining to labor in Congress. It also maintains for the benefit of the local unions 36 full-time organizers and many special organizers.

It pays part of the per capita tax of each member to the American Federation of Labor, to the Building and Construction Trades Department, and contributes generously to worthy causes connected and approved directly by the labor movement.

Within the last month the International Union has contributed \$5,000 to the Labor League for Human Rights. This money is to be used to help rehabilitate and re-establish the labor unions in the countries of Europe where they have been destroyed.

We also have, within the last month, contributed \$1,000 to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union to help them in their battle with Western Union, for the purpose of establishing contractual relations.

The intent of the law which gave members of the United States Senate unlimited rights to say what they please without fear of legal redress, might have been good judgment at the time it was enacted, but not in these times when the senate is not generally considered the august body that it was in former days.

—Southern Teamster.

More Statler Witnesses Speak

Affidavits State Naval Officers Were Drunk

HERE are six more affidavits from witnesses in the "Battle of the Statler" in Washington, D. C., on September 23, involving Lieut. Comm. James H. Suddeth and Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Jr.

The names of those who signed the affidavits are omitted to avoid any possibility of their being annoyed. The identities of these and other witnesses will be revealed if the case comes up in court.

"Let's Stand Him on His Head," Said Suddeth

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS:
STATE OF CALIFORNIA }

_____, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says as follows, to wit:

I am a resident of the City of Los Angeles, California; I am an officer of Local Union No. —, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and was one of the delegates attending the meeting in Washington, D. C., and was present at the banquet at the Statler Hotel on September 23, 1944.

I left the banquet hall between 10:30 and 11:00 p. m., and as I approached the head of the stairs on the mezzanine floor, I was accosted by two naval officers, a lieutenant and a lieutenant commander, who were complete strangers to me.

I later learned that their names were Lieut. Dickins and Lieut. Comm. Suddeth. They stopped in front of me, and Lieut. Comm. Suddeth said, "Here's one of 'em. Let's get him."

Lieut. Comm. Suddeth reached over to my coat lapel and said, "What's this you have here?" and grabbed at the Roosevelt button which I had fastened in the lapel of my coat. I brushed his hand away and stepped back a pace or two, and said, "It's a Roosevelt button." Lieut. Comm. Suddeth then said to his companion, Lieut. Dickins, "We're going to vote for Dewey . . . Let's stand him on his head," referring to me.

I endeavored to persuade the two officers to leave the mezzanine as I feared that in their intoxicated condition they were likely to create a disturbance and get themselves into trouble with the Shore Patrol. They paid no attention to my efforts on their behalf, and proceeded to make several derogatory remarks regarding the President of the United States.

I could see that my protests were of no avail, so I turned away and left the mezzanine. Further affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) _____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1944.

(Signed) _____,

Notary Public in and for said County and State.

My commission expires May 29, 1946.

Says Both Naval Officers Under Influence of Liquor

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA } SS:
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA }

_____, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

I attended the banquet at the Statler Hotel on Saturday night, September 23, 1944.

I was one of the last persons to leave the banquet hall. I was accompanied by Mr. _____, who does not walk very fast. We were proceeding slowly from the banquet hall, when I noticed that a commotion was taking place in the lobby of the mezzanine floor.

I walked over there with Mr. _____ and noticed that a naval officer was fighting with a civilian. This naval officer was kicking and biting the civilian.

I believe his rank was that of lieutenant commander. I did not see the other officer engage in the altercation, although I did see him arguing with some other person. I did not know any of the persons who were involved.

It seems that all the people who were standing around were trying to pacify the naval officers and get them to go about their business. However, they refused to leave; they continued to curse and swear and invite trouble.

There is no question but what both of these officers were under the influence of liquor.

When several of the bystanders called to their attention that they were naval officers and in uniform, they replied, "To hell with the uniform; we will take off our uniforms," and the lieutenant commander did take off his coat.

The fact is that the lieutenant commander had his coat off when the Shore Patrol arrived. At that time, because of his unwarranted attack upon persons who were coming from the banquet hall, he was pushed into a 'phone booth and held there until the Shore Patrol arrived.

I did not see any person provoke these naval officers. Their entire attitude from the time I got there up to the time they were taken away by the Shore Patrol was a belligerent attitude of drunken persons who have a chip on their shoulder and are looking for a fight. I was present when the manager arrived on the scene and tried to quiet the naval officers, and I noticed the lieutenant push the manager of the hotel while he remonstrated with him.

Ohio Man Accosted by Both Officers

STATE OF OHIO }
CUYAHOGA COUNTY } SS:

_____, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he lives at _____, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; that he is a business representative of _____ Union of the City of Cleveland, Ohio; that as such representative he attended a dinner meeting held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., Saturday evening, the twenty-third day of September, 1944; that the President of the United States addressed said meeting; that after the President's address and departure, said meeting was addressed by Mr. Daniel Tobin; that thereafter said meeting adjourned; that shortly thereafter this affiant saw Mr. Tobin enter an elevator in the company of Mr. Joseph Padway; that thereafter this affiant was hailed by two naval officers, who, upon his approach to them, was asked by them in chorus, "Who are you for," to which remark this affiant, noticing said naval officers were intoxicated and unruly, answered that he was for the man that just had addressed the meeting, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and for him 1,000 per cent; that the taller of the two naval officers then said, "What the hell did he ever do for labor?" and "Why don't you ignorant bastards get smart to yourselves and vote for Dewey?"; that thereupon this affiant said to both said naval officers that they were comedians and should be with the Jack Benny show and noticing

by the actions and demeanor of the said naval officers and their intoxicated condition that they were trying to cause commotion and disorder; that this affiant noticed the service ribbons worn by the taller of said naval officers and not wishing to further converse with them because of their intoxicated condition, this affiant walked away from said officers and upon taking his leave of them, heard them again address some other person or persons by calling to them, "Hey, who are you for" in like manner that he was first addressed by the said naval officers; that this affiant is positive that he can identify the taller of the two naval officers at any time and that the said taller officer was the one with whom he had the most of his conversation.

(Signed) _____.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of October, 1944, at Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

(Signed) _____,

Commission expires 5/13/1946.

Notary Public.

"Navy is for Dewey," Claimed Lieut. Dickins

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO } SS:

_____, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that:

I am business manager of the Marine Pipe Fitters and Plumbers Local No. — of _____, California.

I was in Washington, D. C., on September 23, 1944, and at approximately 10:30 p. m., after the address of President Roosevelt, I was present on the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Statler. At that time I was in the company of, and in conversation with, _____.

We were approached by two navy officers, one a lieutenant and the other a lieutenant commander. It was apparent to me from their actions that they were under the influence of alcohol. After the lieutenant approached us, the two officers wedged themselves between us.

The lieutenant said to me, "Who are you going to vote for?" I replied, "Roosevelt." The lieutenant then said, "Well, I am for Dewey, and so is the navy." At this point the lieutenant placed the forefinger of his right hand and pointed it against my chest to emphasize his statement, jabbing it lightly against me during the course of the subsequent conversation.

It was apparent to me that these jabs were meant to punctuate his statements. The lieutenant likewise kept advancing towards me so that I was compelled to step backward.

When the lieutenant told Mr. _____, as well, that he was speaking for the navy, I said, "You will have to have a lot more gold braid before you can speak officially for the navy."

He replied, "Well, all the navy is for Dewey." At that point the two officers left us and made their way through the crowd, continuing to ask the people for whom they were going to vote. The lieutenant also continued to point his forefinger as above described.

(Signed) _____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of October, 1944.

(Signed) _____,

Notary Public.

In and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Took Flowers from Hotel Bus Boy

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS:

_____, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says as follows, to wit:

I am a resident of Los Angeles, California, and am 58 years of age, and president of Local Union No. —, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. On September 23, 1944, I was one of a group of Teamster representatives present at the dinner at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. I am a teetotaler and do not use intoxicating liquor in any form.

Following the dinner for the President, I left the banquet hall at approximately 10:30 p. m. When I emerged from the banquet room I noticed two naval officers on the mezzanine floor, whom I later learned were Lieut. Dickins and Lieut-Comm. Suddeth. I also noticed that both officers had been drinking.

A bus boy was removing the flowers from the banquet hall and as he passed the officers, they reached down and snatched flowers from the tray upon which they were being conveyed, and waved them in the air, crying, "Hurray for Dewey," and both officers were perceptibly staggering under the influence of liquor.

Lieut. Dickins noticed me standing in the mezzanine, approximately eight feet away; I had addressed no remarks whatever to either of the officers, but was waiting for some of my associates to come from the banquet hall, but at this point Lieut. Dickins noticed me standing there and called me over to him.

He said, "Who the hell are you going to support?" and I answered, very respectfully, "Who do you think I would support?" whereupon Lieut. Dickins shoved me violently and said, "Get the hell out of here."

I am slight of build, weighing 138 pounds. Lieut. Dickins is approximately 6 feet 2 inches in height. I then said to Lieut. Dickins, "I beg your pardon, sir, I am a guest of this hotel and think I have a perfect right to be standing here."

Whereupon Lieut. Dickins stated, "We're tired of this old son of a bitch and want a new commander-in-chief." Said remarks referred to the President of the United States. Up to this moment, Lieut. Comm. Suddeth, who was present during the entire affair, had made no remarks whatever. He did not enter into the conversation, and made no attempt to interfere with his fellow officer.

During this conversation, I saw Mr. Dan Tobin and President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, get in the elevator some 40 feet from where we were standing. They were at no time present during the exchange of remarks, or within earshot. They disappeared in the elevator and were at no time later present during this affair.

I left at that time, without further words, feeling that further remarks or trouble might develop because of the condition the officers were in, and I went to my room. I know nothing further of the incident which followed.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) _____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1944.

(Signed) _____,

Notary Public in and for said County and State.

My commission expires May 29, 1946.

California Man Was Accosted by Lieut. Dickins

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES }
STATE OF CALIFORNIA } SS:

_____, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says as follows, to wit:

I am a resident of the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, State of California. I was a delegate to the dinner at the Statler Hotel on the night of September 23, 1944, representing Local Union No. — of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

I came out of the banquet hall at approximately 10:30 p. m. and started on my way to the elevator. I stopped to speak to a friend, Mr. _____ of the Marine Pipe Fitters' Union, who is a resident of Long Beach, California, and while engaged in conversation with Mr. _____, two naval officers whom I later learned were Lieut. Dickins and Lieut. Comm. Suddeth, approached the two of us and Lieut. Dickins, directing his question to me, asked, "Are you a Teamster?"

Up to the moment I had never seen either of the gentlemen before and had addressed no remarks to them and did not even know they were present on the mezzanine floor. In answer to their question I replied, "Yes, sir." Lieut. Dickins then asked if I "was for Roosevelt," and I replied, "Yes, sir,"

Lieut. Dickins was obviously intoxicated, as was Lieut. Comm. Suddeth. I was extremely courteous because of the condition of the two officers and because of the fact that they were obviously looking for an argument. After my second reply, Lieut. Dickins said that he did not care for anyone who was for Roosevelt. I replied that it was his right, as an American citizen, to be for anyone he wished, and thought it was also my right to make my own selection of candidates.

Lieut. Dickins then said, "Well, the goddam navy is for Dewey," and I replied I did not believe he could speak for the navy, but that he certainly had a right to speak as an individual, and I likewise spoke as an individual. At that time, Mr. _____ said that he did not believe Lieut. Dickins wore enough gold braid to speak for the entire navy.

In view of the officers' condition and their apparent desire to engage in an argument, Mr. _____ and I then turned and walked away from the two gentlemen and did not see them again. There was no disorder whatever, beyond the exchange of words quoted, and no threatening gestures or blows struck.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) _____.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1944.

(Signed) _____,

Notary Public in and for said County and State.

My commission expires May 29, 1946.

Local No. 807 of New York Claims War Bond Record

At the November meeting the membership of Local No. 807, New York City, voted to buy \$20,000 in war bonds.

This brings the total amount of war bonds purchased by Truck Drivers Local No. 807 to \$270,000. All war bonds have been purchased out of the treasury of Local No. 807

and it is our belief that this amount is higher than any other Teamster local in the United States has purchased.

The officials and the membership feel that their money could not be put to any better use, nor in a more safe investment.

—The 807 Teamster, New York City.

Our Basic War Aim is to Win

THE British are having trouble with the Greeks and the Russians are having trouble with the Poles. So what? So we should forget that the British and Russians are our allies and should begin fighting with them rather than with Germany and Japan. That's what some people are telling us.

And who are these people? The same people who have always been apologizing for Germany and Japan and who resent the fact that we are licking the pants off them.

In other words, they are the pro-Germans, speaking frequently through the mouths of senators and congressmen to confuse the American people over their war aims and to prepare the public mind for a negotiated peace with the Japs and Germans.

As a matter of fact our fundamental war aim is to protect ourselves and to defeat the nations which attacked us—Germany and Japan—not England and Russia.

We're fighting because we have to fight. We didn't get into the war through any altruistic desire to help anybody but ourselves. Fortunately, we found England and Russia on our side. With their help, we are winning.

With their help, we will continue to win.

Undoubtedly England and Russia have made many mistakes. So have we. Unquestionably they will make more. So will we.

But nothing that England or Russia has done, or could do, would equal the record of bestiality set by the Japs and Germans. Compared to those barbarians, the English and Russians are knights in shining armor.

Remember that, when somebody starts shedding a tear for the Greeks or Poles in order to promote hostility toward our allies.

Your sympathies may go out to the Greeks and Poles who have suffered much. But don't forget that Poland was an early ally of Germany against Czechoslovakia. There's dry blood under her fingernails.

So far as the Greek affair is concerned, we think Churchill is wrong. So do the majority of the British people.

But remember that our principal war aim is to kill off Germany and Japan! We are not in the war to govern Greece or settle the Polish boundary dispute.

Those matters can all be settled fairly through a world organization **AFTER** we win the war. In the meantime, keep your rifle sights on the Germans and Japs, or there won't be any world organization to settle anything.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

THE CUTS
SHOWN REPRESENT

Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE



The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each

Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

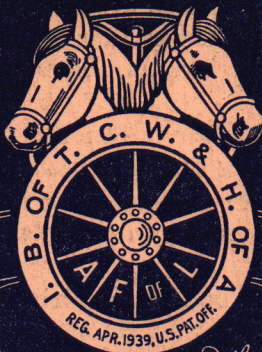
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

UNION SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

A.F. of L.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President



John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.